Mapline

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Samuel Holland's Maps of New Hampshire in the William L. Clements Library

In March, 1764, Samuel Holland (1728–1801), the newly appointed surveyor general of the northern district of North America, was instructed to map the British possessions north of the Potomac River. Work was begun on the islands and progressed south to the American provinces. Between 1770 and 1773, Holland resided in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. During this time he dispatched deputies to survey the interior of the province while he continued mapping the coast. The survey was partially funded by subscriptions organized by John Wentworth, colonial governor of New Hampshire. In a letter to Governor William Tyron of New York dated October 19, 1771, Wentworth stated that Holland had received the individual surveys and was expected to complete a map of the province by the following spring.

What is believed to be a compilation of the surveys or a copy thereof was in the possession of General Thomas Gage, commander of the British forces in North America from 1763 to 1775. This manuscript map is now in the William L. Clements Library at the University of Michigan. Measuring 116 × 71 cm., the map depicts all of New Hampshire and part of Quebec and Maine. It was not until March, 1784, that it was published in London by William Faden as "A Topographical Map of the Province of New Hampshire surveyed agreeably to the orders and instructions of the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations." A large, two-sheet map, it closely resembles the Gage manuscript. The delay in the map's publication may be attributed to the political upheaval of the American Revolution, and Holland's

The Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography was founded in 1972 at The Newberry Library to promote the study of the history of cartography through research projects, fellowships, courses of instruction, and publications. Further information about the Center is available on request from the Director, **David Buisseret.**

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"A Topographical Map of the State of New Hampshire Surveyed under the Direction of Samuel Holland, Esqr." (1786?). Photo courtesy of the William L. Clements Library, University of Michigan.

prolonged military service in the colonies.

The map was re-issued by Faden with the title altered to "A Topographical Map of the State of New Hampshire Surveyed under the Direction of Samuel Holland, Esqr." Few geographical changes were made to the plate, and the imprint of March, 1784 was retained, although the map may date from 1786. In the winter of that year copies of an unidentified map of the state were presented to the New Hampshire House and Senate by Paul Wentworth of London.

"A Topographical Map of the State of New Hampshire Surveyed under the Direction of Samuel Holland, Esqr." is the source of a much reduced (54 × 39 cm.) one-sheet map of the same title. A copy recently purchased by the Clements Library is one of only three, the others being at the New Hampshire Historical Society and Harvard University. Wheat and Brun believe the map to have been printed in the United States, although it lacks an imprint. The only tangible information regarding the map's printing history is a 1794 watermark on the New Hampshire Historical Society copy.

Most of what can be said about the Clements copy is conjectural. An examination of visual characteristics and toponymy suggests that it may be the work of Boston engraver John Norman (c.1748–1817). The engraving style closely resembles that of Norman's plates for *A Complete Set of Sea Charts of the Coast of America* (Boston: Matthew Clark, 1790), and his own *American Pilot* (Boston, 1792). A chart of the Maine coast from the latter volume offers an intriguing comparison. Norman's method of portraying the Skutock Hills, a distinctive type of pictorial representation, is very similar to the odd style in which the White Mountains are engraved on the Clements map of New Hampshire.

Additional evidence pointing to Norman is the repetition of certain place names. The engraver of the Clements map mistakenly altered several of the names found on the London edition, in particular changing Keene to Keen, Contoocook to Contook, and Gt. Ossipee to GOssipe. None of these variant spellings are found in the New Hampshire maps of William Gordon (London, 1788), Jeremy Belknap (Boston, 1791), Samuel Lewis (Philadelphia, 1794), or Christopher Colles (New York, 1794). They do, however, appear in the same form on the John Norman/Osgood Carleton map of the United States (Boston, 1791), indicating some link between the maps.

Differences between the Harvard and Clements copies of "A Topographical Map of the State of New Hampshire" show that the Harvard copy is an earlier printing. Only four toponymic changes were made to the plate, and these correct mistakes or omissions made in copying the London edition. Since no revisions were made to roads, townships, or grants, it is possible that the later printing was made soon after the first. But the question of why a second printing was issued goes unanswered. It remains for some enterprising researcher to assemble conclusive evidence of the map's history.

David Bosse
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The William L. Clements Library

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Chipman, Willis, "The Life and Times of Major Samuel Holland, Surveyor-General, 1764–1801," *Ontario History*, vol. 21 (1924): 11–90.

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Wheat, James, and Christian Brun, *Maps and Charts Published in America Before 1800* (New Haven, Conn., 1969).

Editor's note: The following is the first of what is hoped will become a flourishing series of notices about historically significant recent acquisitions by North American map libraries and related collections. The editor will welcome submissions (not exceeding 1000 words, please) from the caretakers of such libraries.

Smith Center Announcements

Atlas of Historical County Boundaries

In July 1988, a group of researchers at The Newberry Library began work on the Atlas of Historical County Boundaries, a project of national scope, local focus, and broad utility. The ultimate goal of the group, headed by John Long, is to compile, map, and publish in book form every change in the boundaries of the counties of the United States. This new effort is an extension of the previously published five-volume *Historical Atlas and Chronology of County Boundaries, 1790–1980* [Boston: G.K. Hall for The Newberry Library, 1984] also edited by Mr. Long, which covered the boundary changes since 1788 of nearly 1000 counties in fourteen states. The atlas project is supported by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities. Besides providing for the first time a convenient record of changes in the political geography of the United States, the new volumes will help historians, geographers, and genealogists track down the paper trail of American local history, which is often obscure because of the frequent changes in the size and limits of county jurisdictions. The project, which is making good use of the Newberry's collections of early American maps, will publish its first volumes in 1990 or 1991.

A List of Smith Center Fellows, 1972–1989

Nearly ten years ago, in his assessment of the Smith Center's accomplishments during his tenure [*The Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography: The First Decade*], departing first director David Woodward published a list of Smith Center Fellows, 1972–1980. Its seems appropriate in this, the last issue of *Mapline* in the 1980s, that we publish an updated list to which the fellows of the past decade have been added. We are naturally encouraged by the steady increase in the number of fellows (nine in 1989 alone) who visit us each year, which we think is a fair indication of the parallel growth both in the history of cartography itself and of the use of maps as sources in other historical fields. It will also be noted that in the last six years, seven of our fellows have come from outside the North American mainland. These are both gratifying trends, and we hope our readers both at home and abroad will help us maintain the continued expansion of our fellowship program by mentioning it to their friends and colleagues.

The Smith Center offers these long-term and short-term fellowships each year to enable scholars to spend time in residence at the Newberry using the library's fine historic map collection and supporting research collection. Short-term fellowships may last from two weeks to three months and carry a monthly stipend of $800. A limited number of long-term awards are available for six to twelve months with a maximum stipend of $27,500. Application deadlines for short-term fellowships are 1 March and 15 October. The annual deadline for long-term fellowships is 1 March. For additional information and application materials, write to James Akerman, Assistant Director, Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography, The Newberry Library, 60 W. Walton Street, Chicago, IL 60610.

Smith Center Fellows, 1972-1989

1972 **Christopher Miller Klein** (Brown University, 2 weeks), Checklist of maps in eighteenth-century English periodicals

1973 **Stephen Lintner** (Johns Hopkins University, 2 weeks), The Benjamin Latrobe map

1974 **James Welu** (Boston University, 3 months), Maps in the paintings of Vermeer

J. Brian Harley (University of Exeter, 2 months), Mapping the American Revolution

1976 **Henry Steward** (Ohio State University, 1 month), History of map projections

1977 **Józef Babicz** (Institute of the History of Science, Warsaw, 3 months), The *Cosmographia* of Claudius Ptolemaeus

1978 **Rachel Laudan** (University of Pittsburgh, 6 weeks), Cartography and geology in nineteenth-century America

1980 **Anne Godlewska** (Clark University, 1 month), The Napoleonic mapping of Egypt

Jane Rouder (University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1 month), History of zoological thematic mapping

1982 **Harry Kelsey** (Natural History Museum, Los Angeles County, 2 weeks), Biography of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo

Dennis Reinhartz (University of Texas, 1 month), Herman Moll, cartographer: an early eighteenth-century European view of the American Southwest

1984 **Pablo Ojeda-ONeill** (San Juan, Puerto Rico), **Gustavo Luis Moré** (Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic), and **Fernando González** (Santo Domingo) (2 months), Historical atlas of Caribbean architecture

James R. Akerman (The Pennsylvania State University, 3 months), The structure of early modern atlases

Harry Kelsey (Natural History Museum, Los Angeles County, 6 weeks), Cartographic results of the Villalobos expedition to the Moluccas

1985 **Michael Palencia-Roth** (University of Illinois-Urbana, 1 month), Images of Cannibalism on maps and the cultural identity of Latin America

Raymond M. Brod (University of Illinois-Chicago, 1 month), The cartography of Matthäus Seutter

1986 **W.A.R. Richardson** (Flinders University, South Australia, 2 months), Toponymic evidence on maps concerning the hypothesized Portuguese discovery of Australia in the sixteenth century

Anne Godlewska (University of Wisconsin-Madison, 6 months), Review of the literature on the history of the discoveries

Claude Boudreau (Université Laval, Quebec, 2 months), Socio-economic elements and the aims of the state in the mapping of Quebec in the seventeenth to the mid-nineteenth centuries

Sylvia Tomasch (Syracuse University, 12 months), Relationship of geographical conceptions to literary and artistic production of the later Middle Ages

Melburn D. Thurman (Ste. Genevieve, Missouri, 6 months), South Plains tribal identifications on maps

1987 **Rainer Vollmar** (University of Mainz, 3 months), Historical plans and views of German settlements in the U.S.

Kim Gainer (Ohio State University, 1 month), The mapping of the Bahamas from 1500 to 1700

Jo Margaret Mano (S.U.N.Y. New Paltz, 1 month), Water symbolism in fifteenth and sixteenth-century maps

Philippe Foret (University of Chicago, 2 months), European cartographic representation of the Great Wall of China

Errol Stevens (Natural History Museum, Los Angeles County, 1 month), History of the Cartography of the west coast

Patricia Galloway (Mississippi Department of Archives and History, 1 month), Cartographic evidence of the ethnogenesis of the Choctaw Indian tribe

1988 **Harry Kelsey** (Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, 3 months), Sources and maps derived from the *padrón general*

1989 **Catherine Delano Smith** (University of Nottingham, 3 months), History of cartographic signs

Marina Tolmacheva (University of Washington, 1 month), Islamic cartography of East Africa

Walter Goffart (University of Toronto, 1 month), The introduction of the Middle Ages into historical atlases

Massimo Rossi (Institute of Renaissance Studies, Ferrara, 3 months), Sixteenth-century cartography of Ferrara

Keith Laurence (University of the West Indies, Trinidad, 6 weeks), West Indian routes and fortifications

Hu Bangbo (Institute of History, Academia Sinica, Beijing, 3 months), Comparison of early modern European maps of China with Chinese sources

Henry J. Steward (Clark University, 1 month), The Van der Grinten projection

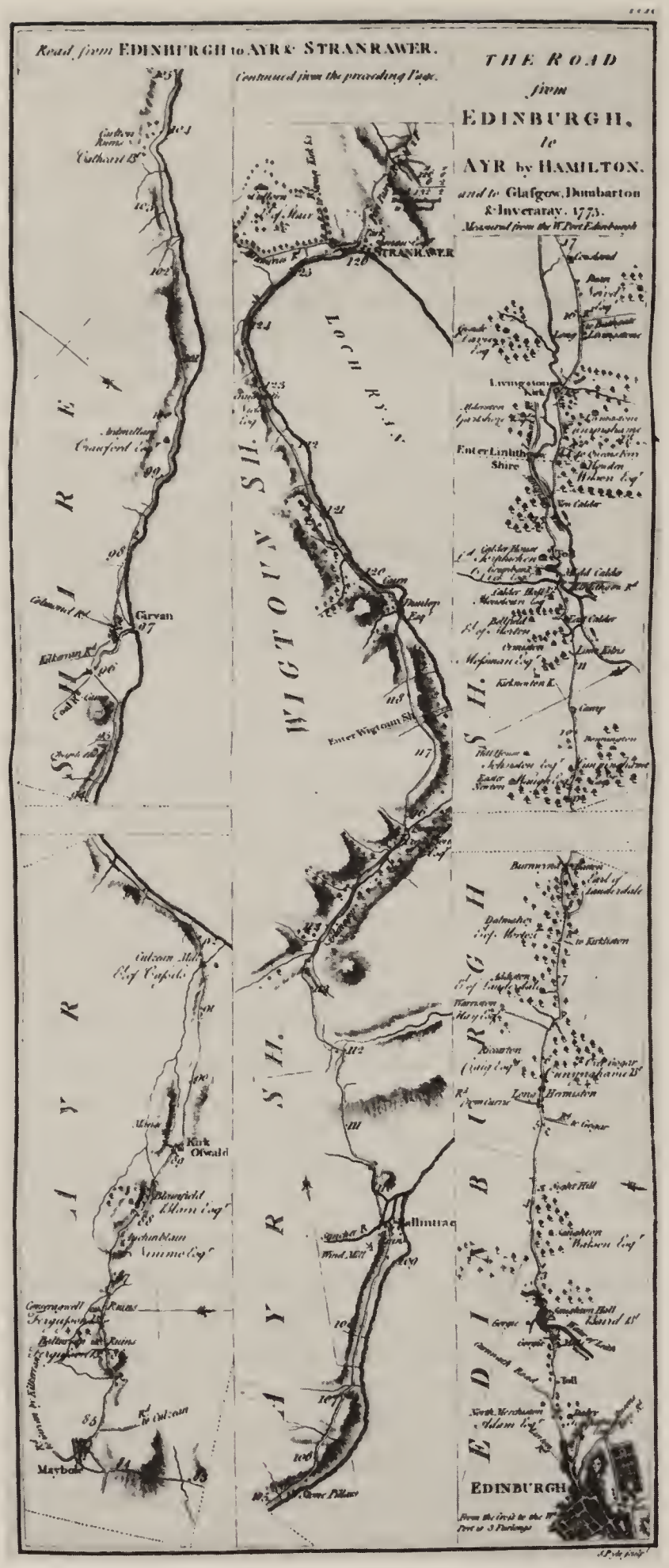
David Bosse (William L. Clements Library, University of Michigan, 2 weeks), Maps in newspapers during the American Civil War

Gerald Danzer (University of Illinois-Chicago, 9 months), Mapping the city: nineteenth-century Chicago in maps

David Woodward (University of Wisconsin-Madison, 6 months), The publishing and printing of mid-sixteenth-century Italian maps

Correction

On page 1 of the lead article of *Mapline* 55, "Amsterdam Conference on the History of Cartography," the author, Robert Karrow, referred to an 116-page book of abstracts made available to those attending the conference. This book was incorrectly cited as item number 64 in the conference bibliography (pp. 4–5). It should be item 68, whose correct bibliographical citation is as follows: International Conference on the History of Cartography, 13th, Amsterdam and The Hague, 1989. *Abstracts*. [Amsterdam: The Conference, 1989]. The availability of this volume is unknown. Interested parties might write the Conference Secretary, Dr. Marc Hameleers, Geographical Institute, University of Utrecht, Postbus 80115, NL-3508 TC Utrecht, Netherlands.



A sheet from G. Taylor and A. Skinner, *Survey and Maps of the Roads of North Britain or Scotland* (London, 1776). The Newberry Library

Newberry Acquisitions

In 1988, The Rand McNally Company donated to The Newberry Library its huge inventory of archival copies of maps, atlases, and books which the company has published over its 100-plus years of existence (See *Mapline* 54, pp. 7–9). It is only fitting that the Andrew McNally Cartographic Fund, which helps the Library expand its map collection, should acquire the first road atlas of Scotland, Taylor & Skinner's *Survey and Maps of the Roads of North Britain or Scotland* (London, 1776). Conceived and drawn up in the style of John Ogilby's *Britannia* (London, 1675), this work is one of perhaps a score of road atlases of the British Isles published before 1800. Taylor and Skinner themselves published a roadbook of Ireland in 1778 (which the Newberry already holds) and a *Survey of the Great Post Roads, between London, Bath & Bristol* in 1776. Though a few similar road atlases were published in France, Germany, and Italy, the genre was almost entirely a British one before 1800, a fact that says much about the vigor of British domestic commerce and the British love for travel in even this early stage in the development of tourism.

Very little is known of the lives of either of the authors of this roadbook. George Taylor came from a family of Scottish estate surveyors, and he is recorded as having made a moderately successful career of surveying from the late 1760s. In 1779 he went to America to work as assistant engineer in the British infantry. While there Taylor constructed plans of Charleston and the New York area. Taylor returned home and to land surveying in 1782. Almost nothing is known of Andrew Skinner except that he worked with Taylor. The surveys were undertaken by Taylor and Skinner themselves, as was the cost of engraving and binding 3000 copies of the printed work. Such an undertaking was of course costly (some £1400 by their reckoning), and Taylor and Skinner were obliged to obtain subscriptions for the published book in advance of the work. Even this was not enough to sustain them. Taylor is recorded as having appealed to the Commissioners of the Forfeited Estates in Scotland for support as late as 1778, when many of the printed copies re-

mained unsold. Like many other early private mapping efforts the survey evidently was not ultimately very profitable for the authors.

The 61 plates of maps themselves are ingeniously constructed. Like Ogilby's atlas and others of the genre, each plate is divided into three or four strips (in the manner of the modern AAA "Triptik") which focus on individual routes connecting major cities and towns to each other, to the coast, and to the English frontier. Only those features of the surrounding countryside which are of direct use to the traveller are shown: cross-roads, taverns, landmarks, prominent buildings and estates, toll stations, rivers, ferries, and shire boundaries. Organizing the maps in such atlases in some geographically logical order is not a simple task, since even at this early date the network of high roads was considerable and complex. Taylor and Skinner begin with treatment of the "Great Roads" radiating from Edinburgh, beginning with the southeasterly coastal road to Berwick on the English frontier and fanning steadily westward and northward to the Dundee, Aberdeen, and Banff roads. Major "Cross Roads" are then treated, roughly from south to north.

The atlas came to the Newberry in its original format and binding. Soft leather covers allowed the atlas to be folded and wrapped in itself, making a package that would easily fit in a large pocket or pouch (about 6 × 8.5 × 2 inches). Though road-ready, this copy survives probably because it was never or rarely used. It is slightly stained by age, but none of its maps are torn or soiled as they would be if frequently subjected to the elements on the open road. A casual browsing through its pages nevertheless gives one a fair impression of the difficulties of overland travel in Great Britain on the brink of the canal and railway era.

References

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Andrews, J.H., "Introduction" to George Taylor and Andrew Skinner, *Maps of the Roads of Ireland*, facsimile edition (Shannon, Ireland: Irish University Press, 1969), pp. v–xvi.

MacEachren, Alan M. and Gregory B. Johnson, "The Evolution, Application and Implications of Strip Format Travel Maps," *The Cartographic Journal* 24 (December, 1987): 147–58.

Briefly Noted

Conferences and Exhibitions

The theme of the **Eighth Annual International Symposium of the International Map Collectors Society (IMCOS)** will be "Mapping America." Sponsored by the Washington Map Society, the symposium will be held 1–4 October 1990 at the Library of Congress in Washington, DC. In addition to the presentation of papers by eminent speakers, there will be tours of map depositories and exhibits at the National Archives, The National Geographic Society, and George Washington University. Early registration is advised. Until 1 May 1990 the symposium fee, covering all events, is $95 ($75 for accompanying persons). After 1 May, the fee will increase to $115 ($95 for accompanying persons). A special conference rate for accomodation has been arranged at the Westpark Hotel in Arlington, Virginia. For additional information, contact Eric W. Wolf, 6300 Waterway Drive, Falls Church, VA 22044, or Malcolm R. Young, Whyr Farm, Winterbourne Bassett, Swindon, Wiltshire, England SN4 9QE.

The **Antiquarian Map and Print Fair** is a gathering of fourteen British and European antiquarian map dealers that has been meeting every month in London for the last nine years. Admission is free to the fairs, at the Bonnington Hotel, Southampton Row, London. Dates for 1990 are 15 January, 12 February, 12 March, 9 April, 14 May, 18–19 June, 9 July, 13 August, 10 September, 15 October, 12 November, and 10 December. For further information contact Antiquarian Map & Print Fairs, 16 Kings Road, Cheltenham GL52 6BG, England (phone 0242–514287).

The Map and Geography Round Table (MAGERT) of the American Library Association (ALA) has issued a call for papers for programs to be held during ALA's annual conference in Chicago, 23–28 June 1990. Papers will be considered on the two major topics: automated geographic and cartographic reference tools, and non-cartographic images of early exploration (e.g., photographs, bird's-eye views). Please contact the Program Chair, Brent Allison, John R. Borchert Map Librarian, University of Minnesota, S76 Wilson Library, 309 19th Avenue South, Minneapolis, MN 55455 (phone 612/624–0306).

New Journal

Cartographica Helvetica, a new journal of the history of cartography and of map collecting, will begin publication in January 1990. The semi-annual Swiss publication intended for cartographic researchers, map collectors, and map dealers, will feature substantive articles, book reviews, a record of recent auction prices, notices about new map facsimiles, antiquarian map dealers' advertisements, and announcements of upcoming exhibits and auction dates. *Cartographica Helvetica* will be edited by a team of geographers, cartographers, and antiquarian map dealers. Each number will be 40 to 48 pages, with 8 pages of color reproductions. The price of the journal is 30 Swiss Francs (SFr. 34 overseas) for an annual subscription. The first number may be purchased for SFr. 18 (SFr. 20 overseas). For further information, write Verlag Cartographica Helvetica, Untere Längmatt 9, CH-3280 Murten, Switzerland.

Exhibition Catalogue

Projections of Earth and Space. The Iparmüvészeti Múzeum (Museum of Arts and Crafts), Budapest, Eötvös Loránd University (Budapest) and Internationale Coronelli-Gesellschaft, Vienna, have jointly published a catalogue for an exhibition of globes, armillary spheres, and related objects that was organized and mounted at the museum on the occasion of the Seventh International Coronelli Symposium this past August. The 31-page catalogue, titled *Projections of Earth and Space*, describes 103 globes and spheres dating from the seventeenth through nineteenth centuries, nine books, and nine engravings. Thirty small reproductions, a bibliography, and index are also included. Interested parties may obtain the catalogue (no price information was provided) from the Internationale Coronelli-Gesellschaft für Globen- und Instrumentenkunde, Dominikanerbastei 21/28, A-1010 Vienna (phone 0222/533 32 850).

Maps and Facsimiles

New issues of the celebrated landform maps of **Erwin Raisz** are now available from Raisz Landform Maps, a company managed by Raisz' granddaughter, Kate. A key to physiographic symbols has been added to the new versions, which are printed on a heavier stock than before (60# vellum). Reissues of the 3-color maps of the United States and Canada are also planned. For a price list, write Raisz Landform Maps, P.O. Box 2254, Jamaica Plain, MA 02130 (phone 617/522–3901).

A reprint of the 1916 facsimile publication **Itineraria Romana: Römische Reisewege anhand der Tabula Peutingeriana** by Konrad Miller was planned for late Autumn 1988. This highly respected and now very rare classic of early carto-historical scholarship may be had from Gertrud Husslein, Blumenstrasse 7c, A-6900 Bregenz, Austria. Prepublication prices were 1000 Austrian Schillings (in Austria) and 150 Deutsche marks elsewhere, but a 50% increase after publication was anticipated.

The John Carter Brown Library announces the publication of **The Mapping of the Great Lakes in the Seventeenth Century**, a facsimile set of twenty-two maps important early printed maps of the area from the George S. and Nancy B. Parker Collection. The maps are issued in a buckram-bound, hinged, clamshell box and are accompanied by a soft-cover volume containing an introduction written by Kevin Kaufman, a toponymic index recording Indian tribal names and the names of geographical features, a bibliography, and an illustrated appendix featuring fourteen additional seventeenth-century maps of the Great Lakes region, including several manuscript maps from French archives. Mapping the Great Lakes costs $165.00, plus $4.50 for postage and handling. To order, write JCBL Books, Box 1894, Providence, RI 02912.

Hereford Mappamundi reproductions. By now the plight the famous *Mappa Mundi* in Hereford Cathedral, drawn ca. 1290 by Richard of Haldingham, is well known to many of our readers. The caretakers of the cathedral made international headlines earlier this year by announcing a plan to sell the map at auction in order to help cover the cost of maintaining the church and its staff. Though this naturally aroused concern within England and abroad that the map might end up leaving the setting where it most assuredly belongs, the cathedral chapter's needs are genuine and have been heard with a generally sympathetic ear. Now it appears that, thanks to private donations and a grant from The National Heritage Memorial Fund, the map will not only remain in the cathedral, but will receive better housing there. *Mapline*'s readers might do their own small part in supporting the map by buying reproductions of the map from the cathedral bookshop (St. John Street, Hereford, HR1 2NB, United Kingdom), which offers a "wall chart" with guidebook for £3.15 post free. A more elaborate reproduction, with booklet, may be had from the British Library (Great Russell Street, London, W.1) for £46, post free.

Map Societies

Though the program years of the several map societies in North America have already begun, they are always eager to welcome new members. Dues for the Washington (D.C.) Map Society are $15 and may be sent to Michael L. Hirsch, Treasurer, at 3125 N. Quincy St., Arlington, VA 22207. Membership in the Chicago Map Society may be had by sending $15 to the society c/o The Newberry Library, 60 W. Walton St., Chicago, IL 60610. The Michigan Map Society, meets in Ann Arbor. For information about dues, write Carmen Miller, P.O. Box 1201, Ann Arbor, MI 48106. Annual dues for the New York Map Society are gladly received c/o Map Division, New York Public Library, Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street, New York, NY 10018. Announcements of these societies' upcoming programs are published, as they learned in the **Calendar** on *Mapline*'s back page.

Work in Progress

The Renaissance Institute of Ferrara has devised a new computerized cataloguing system for cartographic materials. The software makes it possible to describe each map in extensive detail, with an eye to many possible avenues of historical research using maps. Each catalogue entry offers a truly multilateral reading of a map, touching on, for example, its technical and physical characteristics, its use of cartographic symbols, and the kinds of economic and land use information it supplies. The first application of the new system will be to help create a historical archive of Estense cartography at the Renaissance Studies Institute. This will provide a systematic census of all maps relating to the territories of the Dukes of Este. It aims thus to facilitate research in the history of the city and territory of Ferrara, and the history of mapping and its cultural meaning.

Recent Publications

The Napoleonic Survey of Egypt: A Masterpiece of Cartographic Compilation and Early Nineteenth-Century Fieldwork/Anne Godlewska. Cartographica Monographs, Nos. 38-39 (Cartographica, Vol. 25, Nos. 1–2, 1988). xiii, 171 p.; ill., maps. ISSN 03717– 7173, ISBN 919870–39–2 (Order from Journals Department, University of Toronto Press, 5201 Dufferin Street, Downsview, Canada M3H 5T8, $19.00 Can.)

Map compilation, to paraphrase the author, is the process by which geographic sources are transformed into maps. It is arguably the critical step in the creation of a map, and yet it has been almost totally neglected by cartographic historians. To take an example, Ortelius' solicitation and use of maps by different authors to compile his atlas *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum* (1570) is well-documented, and most of his source maps have been identified. Yet no comprehensive study of the way in which Ortelius actually edited his maps has ever been undertaken. Godlewska's study of an ambitious cartographic project from another century is precisely this kind of much needed scholarship, tracing the achievement of a topographic survey map from its conception, to fieldwork, to compilation, and publication. She has chosen an intriguing example, the fifty-sheet map of Egypt compiled by French surveyors during the Napoleonic occupation of Egypt (1798–1801). Conceived on a grand scale as a preamble to permanent French dominance of the country, the map, like the occupation, fell victim to the fortunes of war. The envisioned geodetic survey was only partially completed in some haste, leaving master compiler Pierre Jacotin enormous gaps to fill and inconsistencies to reconcile. The map was eventually completed back in Paris through judicious use

of other maps and texts and was finally published in 1825. The Napoleonic survey map of Egypt thus provides an example of compilation based both on modern geodetic survey and the kind of map compilation based on pre-existing sources Ortelius and Mercator, who were hardly field cartographers, relied on two centuries earlier. In this ground-breaking study, the whole story of the Egyptian map is told cogently and thoughtfully, with generous and informative illustration.

Siout, sheet 12 from *Carte topographique de l'Égypte* (Paris, [1825]).

International Directory of Current research in the History of Cartography and in Carto-Bibliography (D6)/A. Elizabeth Clutton, editor. Tring, Hertfordshire: Map Collector Publications, 1989. iv, 192 p. ISBN 0-906430-08-9 (Order from Map Collector Publications Ltd., 48 High Street, Tring, Herts HP23 5BH, United Kingdom, £9.50, includes postage and packing, add £3 for Air Mail postage).

The sixth edition of this dimunitive but extremely useful directory of research and researchers in the history of mapping is a must both for scholars with a serious interest in old maps and for general reference and map libraries. Each of the entries (contributed on a voluntary basis by the researchers themselves) gives the name and address of a reseacher, her or his current projects and recent publications. A subject index and geographical index of contributors are also provided.

Historical Atlas of Kansas, second edition/Homer E. Socolofsky and Hubert Self, editors. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1988. 192 p., 89 maps. ISBN 0-8061-2157-2 (Order from The University of Oklahoma Press, 1005 Asp Avenue, Norman, OK 73019, $24.95)

Historical Atlas of Texas/A. Ray Stephens and William M. Holmes. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1989. 156 p., 64 maps. ISBN 0-8061-2158-0 (Order from The University of Oklahoma Press, 1005 Asp Avenue, Norman, OK 73019, $24.95)

These are among the most recent additions to a growing library of historical atlases of Western and Plains states published by the University of Oklahoma Press (others in the series: Arizona, California, Missouri, New Mexico, and Washington). The Press has been able to produce so many atlases at such a reasonable price by avoiding the flashy full-color, coffee-table style of cartography preferred by recent higher-profile historical atlases. In both atlases the format is simple: In each opening, a map page on the left faces a page of accompanying text. The straightforward black-and-white cartography of the Kansas atlas is especially good for an atlas of this price range. The Texas atlas also has many fine maps, but it uses a base map of unlabelled county outlines far too much, and sometimes inappropriately. For example, explorer's routes would be better understood against a background of hydrography (as in the Kansas atlas) or a rudimentary modern road network. The maps in both atlases are large and clear, and thus suitable for reproduction for educational purposes. Both books are excellent values.

Maps Contained in the Publications of the American Bibliography, 1639-1819: *An Index and Checklist*/Jim Walsh. Metuchen, N.J. and London: The Scarecrow Press, Inc., 1988. 367 p. ISBN 0-8108-2193-1

The *American Bibliography* is in fact two works comprising a combined 33 volumes and describing all known books, pamphlets, and peridiodicals published in the United States up to 1819. Mr. Walsh has done anyone interested in the early history of American map publishing a tremendous favor by scouring the pages of the works described by this massive bibliography for maps. He has found more than 2000, dating from 1722 and later. Maps in atlases and gazetteers account for the largest share of entries, but the checklist provides its greatest service in listing less easily found maps in non-reference books. This is a checklist, rather than a carto-bibliography, and the description of each map is usually limited to its title. The subject, author, and title indexes at the back of the book are extremely helpful.

Early Canadian Topographic Map Series: The Geological Survey of Canada, 1842-1949/Lorraine Dubreuil. Occasional Papers of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives, no. 1. Ottawa: Association of Canadian Map Libraries and

Archives, 1988. 71 p., 16 pl. ISBN 0-9690682-8-X (Order from ACMLA c/o Cartographic and Architectural Archives Division, National Archives of Canada, 395 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A ON3 Canada, phone 613/995-1079, $15.00 Can.)

The Geological Survey of Canada was the oldest of three government agencies publishing topographical map series that were eventually absorbed into or superseded by the Canadian National Topographic Series (NTS) produced by the Surveys and Mapping Branch of the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources. The Geological Survey published—if the record provided by this carto-bibliography is a reliable indication—only on the order of 350–400 topographic sheets. Yet these are important documents of the history of Canadian science, settlement, and economic development. Access to these maps has been a problem, since there is no comprehensive index of them, and the sheets were not identified by the geographical code later adopted by the NTS. This book solves this problem by providing a full description of each sheet according to AACR2 cataloguing rules and providing a concordance of each sheet to the NTS code.

Explorations in the History of Canadian Mapping: A Collection of Essays/Barbara Farrell and Aileen Desbarats, editors. Ottawa: Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives, 1988. 274 p., many plates of maps. ISBN 0-9690682-5-5 (Order from ACMLA c/o Cartographic and Architectural Archives Division, National Archives of Canada, 395 Wellington Street, Ottawa K1A ON3 Canada, phone 613/995-1079, $35.00 Can.)

This fine collection of twenty essays reprinted from the *Bulletin of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries* and the early *Proceedings* of that association's conferences is recommended without reservation. The subjects range chronologically from the earliest European encounters with the territory that became Canada to the twentieth century, and they range over a broad spectrum of map types, including explorer's maps, county atlases, and fire insurance maps. A historiographic survey by Richard Ruggles, with a large bibliography, leads off the collection. By its very nature this collection lacks conceptual unity, but judging from the richness of these offerings, the health of Canadian carto-historiography is very good.

From Terra Incognita to the Prairie West: A Map Exhibit/Aphrodite Karamitsanis, editor. Edmonton: Friends of Geographical Names of Alberta Society, 1988. 60 p., plates, many col. ISBN 0-9693458-0-0 (Order from Friends of Geographical Names of Alberta Society, 8820--112 Street, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, T6G 2P8, $17.00 Can.)

This catalogue of maps of Alberta runs from 1566 to 1988, describing about fifty maps and commenting on them. The commentary is very full and interesting, and the exhibit must have given a remarkable conspectus of the mapping of the province. In the catalogue, though, most of the maps have had to be reproduced too small for reading; the plates must have been very useful for identifying the maps exhibited, but now serve very little purpose. Perhaps in making catalogues of this kind it would be better to offer just details of the maps exhibited, so that later readers could at any rate get some idea of the nature of the map.

County Maps and Histories Series: Sussex/Valerie G. Scott and Hugh Barty-King. London: Quiller Press, 1985. 34 p., many plates. ISBN 0907621-56-2 (Order from Quiller Press Ltd., 50 Albemarle Street, London W1X 4BD)

This little book contains eight maps of Sussex, ranging from Saxton's to a satellite image. The maps are integrated with an historical text, and supported both by detailed maps of Sussex places and by contemporary illustrations. This would be a fine introductory book for somebody coming to live in Sussex, or a useful book for young adults. But many readers will surely feel that here are good ideas not fully worked out; the maps could be much more fully commentated, and the text more developed. That, of course, would be another kind of book.

Map Song

I see the shapes,
I remember from maps.
I see the shoreline,
I see the whitecaps.
A baseball diamond, nice weather down there.
I see the school and the houses where the kids are.
Places to park by the fac'tries and buildings.
Restaurants and bar for later in the evening.
The we come to the farmlands, and the undeveloped areas.
And I have learned how these things work together.
I see the parkway that passes through them all.
And I have learned how to look at these things and I say,
I wouldn't live there if you paid me.

David Byrne, "The Big Country" (1978)

Calendar

Winter-Spring 1990

The Washington Map Society has made preliminary plans for four meetings. The Map Fair is planned by Michael Hirsch for a Sunday in late **February**. Cordell Yee, a former editor of the history of cartography project and currently a tutor at St. Johns College in Annapolis, is scheduled to speak in **March**. The annual business meeting will occur in **May**. Finally, in **June** a field trip to the Calvert Marine museum at Solomon's Island, Maryland, is planned. For further information, write John Snyder, the society's secretary, at 2370 Old Trail Drive, Reston, VA 22091.

3 February 1990

The New York Map Society will meet at 11:00 A.M. at the New York Museum of Natural History to hear Alice Hudson on the perception of Appalachia on maps from the sixteenth to the nineteenth centuries.

3 March 1990

The New York Map Society will hold a collector's choice night. Members are encouraged to bring favorite maps of New York City from their collections and anecdotes about the maps to the meeting at The Museum of Natural History, 11:00 A.M.

7 April 1990

A joint meeting of the Washington and New York Map Societies at New York's Musuem of Natural History is planned for 11:00 A.M. The program is yet to be announced.

19–22 April 1990

The Association of American Geographers (AAG) 86th Annual Meeting will convene in Toronto. For further information write the AAG, 1710 Sixteenth St. NW, Washington, DC 20009–3198.

7 May 1990

The New York Map Society plans a walking tour of Lower Manhattan led by Jack Stadler and Sy Amkraut to begin at 11:00 at a site to be announced.

10–13 June 1990

Canadian Cartographic Association Annual Meeting, Victoria, B.C. Contact Dr. C. Peter Keller, Dept. of Geography, University of Victoria, P.O. Box 1700, Victoria, B.C., V8W 2Y2 (phone 604/721–7333).

23–28 June 1990

The Map and Geography Round Table (MAGERT) of the American Library Association (ALA) will meet during the ALA's annual conference in Chicago (See ***Briefly Noted***).

1–4 October 1990

The Eighth Annual International Symposium of the International Map Collectors' Society (IMCOS) will be cohosted by the Washington Map Society and meet in Washington, DC (See ***Briefly Noted***).

14–19 June 1991

The **Fourteenth International Conference on the History of Cartography** will take place at Uppsala and Stockholm, Sweden. To receive the first circular for the Conference, to be issued in April 1990, write The Organizing Committee, The History of Cartography Conference, Royal Military Archives, S-11588 Stockholm, Sweden.

23 September–1 October 1991

The Fifteenth International Cartographic Conference will meet in Bournemouth, England. For a copy of the preliminary program and advance registration form, write I. D. Kember, Organising Secretary, 16 Highlands, Taunton, Somerset, TA1 4HP, England or Conference Services Limited, Congress House, 55 New Cavendish Street, London, W1M 7RE, England.